Agroiconota judaica (Fabricius, 1781) and A. inedita (Вонеман, 1855) - distinct species (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae)

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ABSTRACT. Agroiconota judaica (FABRICIUS, 1781) and A. inedita (BOHEMAN, 1855) are distinct species. A. judaica is widespread in northern and north-western part of South America, A. inedita occurs in eastern Brazil, Paraguay and N Argentina. Agroiconota urbanae Buzzi, 1996 is a new synonym of A. subvittata (BOHEMAN, 1855) and Coptocycla judaica var. operosa BOHEMAN, 1855 is a new synonym of A. judaica (F.)

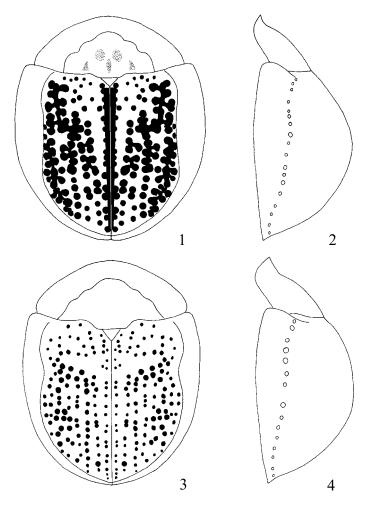
Key words: entomology, taxonomy, synonymy, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae, Agroiconota, South America.

Agroiconota judaica was described by Fabricius (1781) under the name Cassida iudaica from "Cayennae" (now French Guyana), and Agroiconota inedita was described by Boheman (1855) as Coptocycla inedita from "Brasilia". Spaeth (1936) revieved the genus Agroiconota Spaeth, 1913 and placed in it 16 species, including A. judaica (F.). He synonymized C. inedita Boh. with A. judaica (F.). During my stay at the Manchester Museum (where Spaeth's collection is placed) and Stockholm Museum (Boheman's collection) I found that A. judaica sensu Spaeth and A. judaica sensu Boheman represented two distinct species (Borowiec 1997). I designated also lectotype for Coptocycla inedita Boheman, 1855 which is conspecific with A. judaica sensu Spaeth. By courtesy of Dr. O. Martin (Zoologisk Museum, Kopenhagen) I have had an opportunity to examine both syntypes of Cassida iudaica from Fabricius's collection. The first specimen is well preserved and it is conspecific with C. judaica sensu Boheman; the second

specimen is strongly damaged, with only abdomen and right elytron. The preserved elytron is completely transparent with an obsolete pattern, and only its shape and puncturation suggest that the specimen is conspecific with the first specimen. Thus *A. judaica* (F.) and *A. inedita* (Boh.) are closely related but distinct species. Their diagnoses are given below.

Explanation of abbreviations (names of curators in parentheses):

HNHM - Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest (O. MERKL); CMNH - Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburg (R. DAVIDSON);



1-2. *Agroiconota judaica*, 3-4. *A. inedita*: 1, 3 - male body outline and elytral pattern, 2, 4 - body in profile

IRSN - Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Bruxelles (L. BAERT, M. CLUDTS);

JAS - A. Jasiński coll., Warsaw;

JM - J. MAUSER coll., Freiburg;

LB - author's collection, Wrocław;

LU - Zoological Museum, Lund University, Lund (R. DANIELSSON);

MS - M. SNIZEK coll., Ceske Budejovice;

MZUF - Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Firenze (L. BARTOLOZZI);

NRS - Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm (P. Lindskog);

RR - R. REGALIN colll., Milano;

SZ - S. ZOIA coll., Milano;

UA - U. Arnold coll., Berlin;

ZMK - Zoologisk Museum, Kopenhagen (O. MARTIN);

ZSM - Zoologisches Staatssammlung, München (G. Scherer).

Agroiconota judaica (Fabricius, 1781)

Cassida iudaica Fabricius, 1781: 109, 1787: 63, 1792: 295 (judaica), 1801: 392; Olivier, 1790: 381, 1808: 968 (incl. fig.); Herbst, 1799: 280; Schönherr, 1817: 216; Erichson, 1847: 155; Wagener, 1877: 57.

Coptocycla judaica: Boheman, 1855: 293, 1856: 179, 1862: 441; Gemminger and Harold, 1876: 3671; Kirsch, 1876: 94; Champion, 1894: 209.

Metriona judaica: Weise, 1896 b: 14, 1921: 200; Maulik, 1916: 589.

Metriona (Metriona) judaica: Spaeth, 1914 g: 139.

Agroiconota judaica: Spaeth, 1936 a: 215 (not Fabricius, 1781, see *inedita*), 1942 b: 39; Blackwelder, 1946: 748; Wilcox, 1975: 156; Windsor et al., 1992: 390.

Coptocycla judaica var. operosa Boheman, 1855: 293, 1856: 179, n. syn.

Metriona (Metriona) judaica ab. operosa: Spaeth, 1914 g: 139.

Agroiconota judaica ab. operosa: Blackwelder, 1946: 748.

Host plant: Convolvulaceae: Merremia aegyptia, M. umbellata (Windsor et al., 1992).

Lectotype (present designation): "iudaica" "Kiel I.392.25" – specimen in good condition (ZMK); paralectotype: the same data, strongly damaged specimen, only abdomen and right elytron (ZMK).

BOHEMAN (1855) described an aberration of *C. judaica* under the name var. *operosa* from Colombia. According to his original description its type or syntypes were preserved in Dejean's collection. During my stay at the Paris Museum I did not find these specimens, but based on original description and type locality it simply a synonym of *A. judaica* which is very variable species.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

BOLIVIA: Beni, Guayaramerin, 23 XI 1966, 3, 26 XI 1966, 1, 2 XII 1966, 1, 5 XII 1966, 2, BALOGH, MAHUNKA and ZICSI (HNHM, LB); Chapare, 400 m, 3 IV 1949, 1, 25 V 1954, 1, 10 VIII 1954, 1, ZISCHKA (ZSM);

BRAZIL: Amazonas, 10 km W Tefe, 23 II 1981, 11, G. EKIS (CMNH); Amazonas, Paraque, 30 km E Manaus, 17 I 1981, R. Davidson (CMNH); Marañhao,

Dom Pedro, VIII 1984, 2, F. Bartolozzi (MZUF); Mato Grosso, Corumba, 3 (CMNH); Pará, Curralinho, Ilha de Marajo, III-VI 1988, 3, F. Galizia (RRSZ); Pará, Santarem, 2 (IRSN), 9 (CMNH), I 1919, 2, S. M. Klages (CMNH); Pará, Taperina, 3 (CMNH); Pernambuco, 22 VI 1930, 5, Horvath (HNHM); Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, XI 1958, 1, K.E. Hüdepohl (ZSM); Rio Grande do Sul, Torres, I 1960, 1, K.E. Hüdepohl (ZSM); Rondonia, Porto Velho, 20 III 1979, 1, C.R. Owen (HNHM);

EQUADOR: Esmeraldas, Borbon (Valdez), 28 VIII 1984, 2, S. Zoia (SZ); Napo, Misahualli, 19 II 1983, 1, L. Huggert (LU); Pichiu, Rio Palenque, 4 II 1983, 3, L. Huggert (LU); Tena, 1, IX 1995, 9, A. Jasiński (JAS);

FRENCH GUYANA: Acarouany, VI 1993, 4, MAREK (MS); Cayennae, I 1917, 1, II 1917, 1 (CMNH); riv. Kourou, 190 (IRSN); Nouveau Chantier, 4 (IRSN); Passoura, 1 (IRSN);

GUYANA: Essequibo, Conwarook Potaro, IV 1937, 3, C. Romiti (MZUF); Essequibo, Webecari Mission, IV 1937, 11, C. Romiti (MZUF);

PANAMA: Canal Zone, Skunk Hollow nr. F. Sherman, 28 V 1986, 1, RILEY (MS);

PERU: Cusco, Quillabamba, 24 XII 1983, 1, L. Huggert (LU); Huanuco, Tinga Maria, 26 I 1984, 1, L. Huggert (LU); Madre de Dios, Puerto Maldonado, 2 I 1984, 1, 3 I 1984, 2, 6 I 1984, 1, L. Huggert (LU); Ukayali, 40 km N Caco, 24 VI 1980, 2, W. Puchalski (LB);

SURINAM: Albine, 21 IV 1993, 1, MAREK (MS); Nieuw-Amsterdam, VII 1984, 1, D. MAKHAN (RB);

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO: Maccao, 13 I 1965, 4, Ch. IRHAMMAR (LU); Trinidad, Arima, XII 1972, 6 (UA); N Trinidad, Asa Wright NP, 15 VII-15 VIII 1992, 4, GACK (JM); Trinidad, Maracas, 21 I 1976, 1, RICHTER (UA); E Trinidad, Nariva Swamps, 15 VII-15 VIII 1992, 1, GACK (JM);

VENEZUELA: Sucre, Cumanacoa, XI 1929, 1, G. NETTING (CMNH).

Agroiconota inedita (Boheman, 1855)

Coptocycla inedita Boheman, 1855: 356, 1856: 186, 1862: 454; Gemminger and Harold, 1876: 3670; Spaeth, 1936 a: 214 (as syn. of judaica).

Metriona (Metriona) inedita: Spaeth, 1914 g: 139.

Metriona inedita: Blackwelder, 1946: 752.

Agroiconota judaica: Tenebaum, 1927: 37; Marques, 1932: 6, 22 (biology, immature stag.); Spaeth, 1936 a: 215; Buzzi, 1988: 573 (biology), 1994: 208 (host plant); Borowiec, 1996: 123 (misinterpretations).

Host plant: Convolvulaceae: Ipomoea batatas (MARQUES, 1932); I. purpurea (Buzzi, 1994).

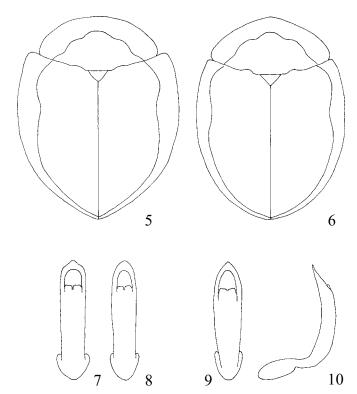
Lectotype: "Rio Jan." "F. Sahlb." "Type" (NRS); paralectotype: "Brasil" "Mhm" (NRS); paralectotype is conspecific with *A. punctipennis* (Boh.) – designated by Borowiec (1997).

MATERIAL EXAMINED

See Borowiec (1996: 123) under the name judaica.

DIAGNOSIS

A. judaica and A. inedita belong to the group of species without yellow longitudinal bands, explanate margin of elytra impunctate, elytral disc distinctly convex, apex of elytra regularly rounded and explanate margin of pronotum punctate on sides (in some populations of A. judaica punctures of explanate margin of elytra partly or completely obsolete). This group comprises besides both discussed species, also A. subvittata (Вонеман, 1855) [Coptocycla subvittata Вонеман, 1855: 287, holotype in Stockholm Museum, examined = Agroiconota urbanae Buzzi, 1996: 1, holotype in Universidade Federal de Paraná, not examined but description and figures excellent, n. syn.] from Bolivia and Brazil: Mato Grosso and S. Paulo and A. parellina Spaeth, 1937 from N Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and S Brazil. A. subvittata distinctly differs in elytral pattern forming longitudinal bands while in A. judaica and A. inedita punctures have brown areolae sometimes coalescent and form irregular spots, especially along suture



5, 7, 8 - *Agroiconota judaica*, 6, 9, 10 - *A. inedita*: 1, 2 - female body outline, 7-10 - male genitalia: 7 - specimen from Ecuador, 8 - specimen from French Guyana, 9-10 - specimen from Parana in Brazil

and sides. A. judaica is stouter (length/width ratio in male 1.26-1.28, in female 1.29-1.32, in *inedita* in male 1.31-1.38, in female 1.38-1.41) with base of elytra more distinctly wider than pronotum (figs 1, 5 and 3, 6 respectively) and elytral disc slightly irregularly convex (fig. 2), while in *inedita* disc is almost regularly convex (fig. 4). Antennae in A. judaica are slightly slimmer, with last segments slightly more elongate than in A. inedita. Puncturation of explanate margin of pronotum in A. inedita is stronger and punctures more numerous, usually occupying half surface of the margin while in A. judaica punctures are sparser, grouping near angles of pronotum, sometimes reduced to 3-4 punctures on each side, occasionally obsolete. Dorsal maculation in A. judaica is usually darker than in A. inedita, reddish brown to dark brown, while in A. inedita it is rather pale brown with diffuse borders, in some specimens dark markings are reduced to punctures. Acedagus in A. judaica is almost parallelsided, with obtuse apex (fig. 8), in southern populations often with small apical process (fig. 7), while in A. inedita aedeagus is narrowed from apex to base, with acute apex (fig. 9). In profile aedeagus in both species very similar (fig. 10). A. parellina is the smallest species of the group, c. twice smaller than its other members. It is almost as stout as A. judaica, but with elytral convexity more regular, like in A. inedita. A. parellina is usually paler coloured than A. judaica, with pattern reduced to narrow areolae around elytral punctures, or only punctures with dark centre. Pale specimens of A. judaica with reduced punctures of explanate margin of pronotum are similar also to A. punctipennis (BOHEMAN, 1855) but the latter species is more distinctly convex, always without spots on elytra. Both species are separated geographically, A. punctipennis occurs only in SE Brazil (Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina).

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